

MAINE FARMER

AND JOURNAL OF THE USEFUL ARTS.

BY MARCIAN SEAVEY.]

"Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man."

[E. HOLMES, Editor.]

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THE FARMER.

WINTHROP, TUESDAY MORNING, JAN. 1, 1839.

BRECK'S CATALOGUE

OF THE NEW-ENGLAND AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE AND SEED-STORE.

We have been favored with Mr. Breck's annual Catalogue of the Agricultural implements and seeds which he has for sale at the well-known New-England Seed Store, Boston. It is a duodecimo of 80 pages, neatly got up, and containing fifty or more cuts representing many of the implements on hand in the warehouse. We regret that the prices were not put down. It would be a great convenience to farmers at a distance, to know, when they are about sending for a machine, and for particular seeds, how much *mammon* they ought to send, to pay for it.

We were pleased with the short descriptions that are appended to many of the names of seeds &c., and not only the description and directions for raising, but also directions for their uses in domestic operations.

We have seen many plants growing in gardens in the country which the cultivators did not know how to use, after they had raised them.

NEW ROOT CUTTER.

We have been informed that Mr. J. Pope, at Hallowell & Roads, has invented and put into operation a root cutter, of a new construction which for simplicity, and despatch in operation, surpasses any that have yet been put in use.

We have not seen it, and cannot say from our own inspection aught of its merits or demerits.—Roots are now in very general use in this section as food for stock, and a good and effective machine to slice them up, will be a valuable aid to the farmers. It is true there are several inventions for this purpose, now in operation—but the greater variety, the greater the field of choice.

HOVEYS' MAGAZINE OF HORTICULTURE.

The fifth volume of this valuable work will commence on the first of January next. It is a sterling good work, devoted entirely to Horticulture; published monthly in Boston, at \$3 00 per annum, and making a volume at the end of the year of almost 500 pages. The Messrs. Hoveys are practical and scientific Horticulturists, and active and energetic men. We wish them success, to their heart's content. They deserve it. In their prospectus they remark that "The two past years have been any thing but encouraging to all periodical works; but we sincerely trust that with the brighter and better times, which now appear dawning, every horticulturist who deems the Magazine of any importance to the progress and perfection of the science, will offer his ready and willing assistance."

NEGLECT OF ORCHARDS.

We are sorry to see that in many parts of Maine, there is a growing neglect of orcharding. This is manifested not only by the allowing orchards alrea-

dy set out to suffer and become useless, for want of proper attention, but also by the cutting down of some of them, and by neglecting to set out young trees. The principal excuse that we have heard for this is—"that the temperance cause has changed the habits of the people so much but little cider is called for, and of course apples are not needed, and it is not profitable to cultivate them."

We believe this reasoning to be fallacious. Let us examine into it a little. We doubt if the making of cider was ever so very profitable, in this section of the country. As far as we can learn by enquiring, it appears to be a fact that taking, say any ten years together, cider did not bring, for the liquor alone, more than a dollar per barrel. Now it takes at least ten bushels of apples to make one barrel of cider, which will bring a dollar at the cider mill. This is ten cents per bushel for the apples. But if your apples are what they ought to be, they will nett you more than this in the market, and what of them you cannot sell, are worth more than that for your stock on the farm. Why then, should this important branch of farming be so much neglected? But say some, my apples are not a good kind for stock, yet are very good for cider. Really this is a poor plea. An orchard can be so changed by grafting, that such an excuse is altogether idle.

SILK MANUFACTURED IN MAINE.

We have in our office a specimen of Sewing silk, manufactured by Mrs. Israel Herrick of Leeds, in this County, which is equal to the best Italian. The manner of manufacturing this silk is so simple, that any person who knows how to twist yarn upon a common wheel can do it. The necessary apparatus costs but a trifle, and can nearly all be used for other purposes. A frame made by laying a piece of plank about 2 1-2 feet long and 14 inches wide upon the floor, and nailing upon each end in a perpendicular position two pieces of board the same length and six inches wide, and a top piece the same width across them, in which a smooth ring about 3 inches in diameter is suspended by a small staple. A basin of water is set over a fire, which will keep it nearly up to a boiling heat, in a furnace which is placed on the plank directly under the ring. One hundred cocoons are put into the water, and the ends of the fibres passed through the ring to the spindle of the wheel, which is placed in a favorable position for twisting them. A patent head is used in twisting, and when the spindle is full it is taken off, and another one put on, and when that is full also, both are twisted on to a third head, which is placed upon the wheel. The silk is then reeled and boiled out in thick soap suds which is once or twice changed during the process of boiling, to increase the whiteness of the silk. If a fibre breaks during the process of twisting, the cocoons will at once cease to revolve and be thrown to the side of the dish so that it will be instantly discovered, and by picking up the end and throwing in among the rest it will catch and go on as before. The fibres diminish in size as they come towards the inside end, and in that case a few new ones must be occasionally

supplied, in order to keep an even thread. This constitutes the whole operation of making silk, upon a small scale. Mrs. H. informed us that she never saw any manufactured until she did it herself, and with the information that was communicated to her, by a family in Livermore, she made the silk which took the first premium at the cattle show in this county last year. Our memory is not sufficiently distinct as to the amount made from a given number of cocoons, or the facility with which it can be made in this way, to state it and we shall be much obliged to Mr. H. if he will supply this information for our next paper, and also correct any error of omission that we may have committed.

S.

LEICESTERSHIRE SHEEP.

Cheney's American Silk Grower for November, contains a beautiful cut of a Leicestershire Buck, owned by Mr. Ryebold of Delaware, (whether the state of Delaware, or city of Delaware somewhere else, we do not know,) who it is stated, has a large flock of them. Will the editor inform us whether he disposes of any, and at what price per pair.

NATIONAL CONVENTION OF FARMERS.

A writer in the Delaware Gazette in closing his remarks respecting the meeting and proceedings of the New Castle County Agricultural soc., which met Oct. 24th holds the following language, "We predict the happiest result to our county and state, from these annual gatherings of intelligent farmers. Their honorable competition to excel each other, in the finest breeds of stock and in the best productions of the earth—whether of grains, fruits, vegetables or flowers. The cause of agriculture in our country is evidently ONWARD, and the spirit of improvement in the education and requirements of the young farmers, are assuredly heightened every year. Would not a national convention, then of the first agriculturists of every state or county so ciety in the Union, now organized, (to meet in Philadelphia, say the last Wednesday in September 1839) be productive of lasting benefit to the farming interests, and the consuming classes of the United States? And would not such a convention bring about in all probability, permanent boards of agriculture, experiments, depositories for the best seeds and implements of husbandry, and what is quite as important, a personal knowledge to each other, of all the distinguished writers and friends of agriculture throughout our land. We throw out the hint and hope to see it acted upon."

We hope so, too. But why confine it to the 'first Agriculturists of every State,' &c.? To be sure, it would give it more of interest to have the highest talents and "first" of the land pouring forth their experience for the benefit of each other, but some of us second and third rate farmers would be glad of a chance of listening if nothing more.

It might give us new life and energy, and warm us up to more vigorous and systematic action in our calling for the future. There is nothing wanting to bring the thing about but a little concert of action. Let every society at its next meeting take up the subject and act upon it. We will vouch for the Kennebec Society,

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

CORN.

MR. HOLMES:—The culture of Corn has been of late too much neglected in Maine.—For a few years past the seasons have been rather colder than usual and many farmers have been discouraged and wholly neglected the raising of it. I believe, nevertheless that if farmers are skillful in everything appertaining to the culture of this plant, a liberal profit may be realized in the coldest seasons even in our northerly climate. Particular attention should be paid to the procuring of an early variety of seed. There is a 12 rowed kind that ripens very late, but yields well in favorable season. There is also an eight rowed kind that ripens very early, but the kernels are so small that the produce at best cannot be great. There is also an eight rowed variety having very large kernels; this is the kind which I think should be preferred; but experiment should settle this and every other important point in agriculture.

If farmers would be particular to select those ears for seed that ripen the most early and if the ears are taken from stalks yielding two or more ears, a rich reward may be realized for the extra time spent. To obtain an early variety of seed corn, and a kind that will yield a large crop per acre, is of very great importance, & no farmer should grudge a few hours extra labor each year, if by so doing he can accomplish his object.

To raise good crops of corn in Maine, without thoroughly manuring the ground, is impossible. Some writers have gone so far as to explode the practice of manuring in the hills; this is absolutely wrong, manuring corn in the hills should never be omitted. When manured in the hills, the roots of the corn when first up will be immediately in contact with the manure, this will give the corn a fine start in the forepart of the season, which is short enough at best in this climate, to produce a first rate crop. If good rotten dung cannot always be had green, dung from the stable may be used for manuring corn in the hills. I have found green horse dung to produce admirable effect when used for this purpose: the fermentation of the manure undoubtedly produced a warmth highly favorable to the growing corn. If fresh dung is used for manuring the hills, it should be covered with a little earth before planting the corn. When covering the corn care should be taken to completely cover the manure placed in the hills with earth, or bad effects may be expected, especially in dry seasons. Manuring in the hills alone is not sufficient, land intended for corn should be thoroughly manured broad cast and the dung placed in, then when the roots of the corn have expanded beyond the reach of the manure plowed in the hills, the manure spread broadcast will help to nourish and mature the crop.

The question may be asked, what kind of manure is best for corn? Almost any kind is good, but some kinds are better than others. It has been said that hog manure is not good for potatoes, as it will cause them "to run to vines," and, as this kind of manure is known to be excellent for corn, it is best to apply it to that crop.

The manure of sheep is of too hot nature for potatoes and perhaps some other crops, it is excellent for corn and should be applied to that crop. A farmer once told me that he used sheep manure that had been long under cover, for manuring the hills of his corn, and that the manure being so strong, destroyed the vegetative power of the seed. If the ma-

nure had been mixed with compost or ploughed in, no bad effects would have taken place. Plaster of Paris if applied to corn at planting will repel insects, and is undoubtedly a good manure. Thorough plowing is very necessary in order to raise good crops of corn: the ground should be twice or three times plowed and an inch or two at least deeper than land is usually plowed by our farmers. Land may possibly, however, be plowed too deep; but this is a fault that seldom occurs. To attempt to raise corn upon a clayey or cold soil, is great folly; to put corn upon a light land if it be a poor soil is bad policy; on poor light soils some crop should be grown that does not require so much nourishment as corn. Fertile light soils are excellent for corn. In some situations the frost "strikes" much earlier than in others, this circumstance should be carefully considered.

Ruta Baga will flourish upon a clayey soil, corn will not: rutabaga is injurious to corn crops, they should be kept separate: good corn lands should not be put to rutabaga, unless in case where a farmer has an abundance of such kind of soil. Some farmers follow the practice of planting beans with their corn. The beans, I think, should be planted in another field, for they rob the corn of its nourishment, and it is not often that good beans can be raised when shaded by the growing corn. Pumpkin-vines are of no advantage to the corn crop: pumpkins should, I think, be raised as a distinct crop. Frequent hoeing is of great importance and should not be neglected, it increases the crop of corn and destroys all bad weeds. In order to facilitate the work of hoeing, use the horse plough.—Some farmers object to plowing among their corn, because, they say that the plowing breaks or disturbs the roots of the corn too much, then let the plow go very lightly, but keep it moving let it always go twice in a row but not too deep. R.

Rumford, Dec. 1838.

WOLF IN CATTLE.

MR. EDITOR:—In No. 44 of the current volume of the Farmer, there is a communication from Elijah Wood, Esq. relative to Wolves so called in cattle, extracting teeth for cure, and that extracting one only, sometimes fails of a cure, &c. &c.

As one of the public, interested, I should like to know of him, in what situation the bullock must be placed, to render it safe for the operator, and how he can get at those teeth placed farthest back in the mouth of the animal, whether extracting 2, 3 or more teeth from one jaw, does not so disqualify the animal from chewing his fodder thereafter, as to leave him to pine away and spoil him, and whether it might not be best to make the most of the animal, without all this trouble, expense and torture?

As to these inquiries, I know he is able, and I doubt not willing to satisfy the public, and within the enlargement called a wolf uniformly originates in the teeth. W.

IMPROVEMENT OF A FARM.

MR. HOLMES: SIR. At the commencement of the first vol. of the Maine Farmer, I subscribed for it, and have taken and read it with pleasure, (and I think to my advantage) from that time to the present. I think it a valuable paper for the class of people for which it was designed: though I frequently hear it spoken of as not worth reading, and also that the Agricultural Society was got up by a certain class of people for mere speculation, and that that class only, receive any

benefit from it. This is spoken by some who might and ought to be foremost in the march of improvement!

How long shall such men continue to remain as stumbling blocks in the way of others? withholding that by which they might be benefited themselves and they be a benefit to the public? I hope the day is not far distant when such men (in this enlightened country and day of improvement) will shake off the shackles of prejudice, and leave all the old and hard trodden tracks of their forefathers that are not consistent with the practices of enterprising age, and go forth to the field with a spirit of improvement that will give a new spring of action to the enterprise of all around them. If the improving of the breeds of the different kinds of animals to be kept on our farms and the raising of greater and more profitable crops and at a less expense than has been done in gone by days is speculation, I hope they and every other agriculturist will have a share in it, then we shall be a benefit to each other as well as to ourselves, which is one object for which we ought to live.

We shall not only be a benefit to each other as agriculturalists but to every other class of community, and especially to the poor who work by the day for their bread, and who in time of plenty will not be forced to throw themselves and families on the town, because they cannot get provisions for their labor, as has been too often the case, for the two years past. The agricultural and mechanical classes, are the support and ought to be the pride of a nation. They are the classes from which our Representative Hall's our Senate Chambers and our seats in Congress ought to be filled, and I hope the day is not far distant, when it will be so.

I will now give you a short history, of my success in farming for three years past, which, with the above, you are at liberty to publish in the Maine Farmer, if you think it worth the room it may occupy, otherwise pass it one side.

In the month of April 1836, my brother & I, purchased a farm on which there was about 24 acres of land, a clayey loam, under improvement as mowing and tillage, and a meadow on which we cut from eight to ten tons of poor hay yearly, there has been only about one half of all the crops, consumed on the place, and no dressing used on it only what was made by a small stock of cattle at the barn, with the exception of about one fourth of a ton of plaster, yearly.

The produce of the 24 acres, has been as follows:—

1836, hay 14 tons, wheat 96 bushels, potatoes 250 bushels, corn 16 bushels, oats & peas 30 bushels, Beans, 1 1-2 bushels.

'37, hay 26 tons, wheat 53 1-2 bushels, potatoes 550 bushels, corn 15 bushels, oats & peas 21 bushels, beans 6 bushels, ruta baga 233 bushels.

'38, hay 34 tons, wheat 42 bushels, potatoes 720 bushels, corn 40 bushels, peas 20 bushels, beans 8 1-2 bushels, barley 10 1-2 bushels, Indian wheat, 16 bushels, ruta baga 475 bushels and from two to three cart loads of pumpkins yearly. Beets, carrots, parsnips &c. Sound corn only is reckoned.

A FRIEND TO THE PLOUGH.

Monmouth, Dec. 8th, 1838.

NOTE. We love to record such instances of thrift and industry as the above. This young man has by his example given a practical lesson in farming, which it would be well for many "respectable" loafers whom we have in our minds eye to copy. Editor.

Remember that "time is money."

QUESTIONS

Calculated to make us think.

No. III.

Why is it that when any one has, gone thro' or had the *Small Pox*, *Measels* and many other disorders, that the same persons is not again affected, though similarly exposed?

Is it uniformly, morally right, for a person to pursue, and act, according to what such person believes to be so?

"A Little Land Well Tilled."

MR. EDITOR:—In No. 42 of the current volume of the *Farmer*, I observed a piece over the signature of *Tempus Fugit*, addressed to those who have not as much land as leisure; advising all such to procure a small piece of ground, and prepare to improve it next summer. The writer suggested that a single acre or a small plat of land might be made very profitable, by putting it in the best state of culture, and then choosing the most profitable vegetables, &c. I was so much pleased with his remarks, that I could but think that if the *Kennebec Co. Ag. Society*, in aid of his laudable views, would give a premium on the acre or acres in the County, which should be made to yield the most profit to their owners, or be most beneficial, all things considered, I should be gratified—as it might tend to keep the writer employed, as he seems wisely determined. And it may be, some others will be induced to follow his example. He no doubt has seen the evil of idleness.

It is unaccountable what an acre of rich land will yield, when well cultivated and manured. Some portion of it may yield two crops, as early peas, and turnips; it will bear several kinds of vegetables, at the same time and place. If rich, it can hardly be stowed too thick, if well tended. Let each owner or cultivator keep a memorandum of all his expenses and profits, to a cent. If any portion of the produce is consumed by the family, let it be mentioned. This will have the double purpose of showing the advantage of minuting our outgoes and incomes—and learning us to note these things, and thus see what our loss or gain is. The Society should have a special Committee to hear the report and look into each document. If the funds of the Society will admit, let there be a premium on two or three such acres in different hands. I should rather see this, even if the ploughing match was dispensed with, for one year at least; and the second day of the show be spent in better matching and buying and selling stock, and having the address and the reports of Committees, &c.

These few remarks are offered only as suggestions, and I am willing to submit to what the officers of the Society direct, and will subscribe myself
A Member of the Society from its first Formation.

An unprofitable kind of Stock.

MR. EDITOR:—Some of your correspondents have noticed several instances in which they believe public opinion erroneous among us, and needing a change, and will you give me leave to mention one, among others?

It is in maintaining and keeping so many nuisances, called Dogs. We will suppose 20,000 are supported in the State, which no doubt is a less number than is actually kept. Say one thousand of them are kept by those who live in very new towns, bordering on the wilderness, where they may be of use, as the least of two evils, and assist in subduing the other; but the other nineteen thousand, so far from being useful, are an expense; more or less of them run mad, and awfully destroy some of our race. Others kill sheep—get neighbors at variance,—and generally make their imprudent owners more steps than they save. The cost of keeping the nineteen thousand must be equal to that of six thousand swine. How strange that public opinion should bear with this! Yet I have known a man keep a dog, who called on the Overseers of the poor of the town where he lived, for aid, for his family suffered; the Overseers furnished meat and bread stuff, and the dog shared in it, and thus Rose became a town charge—besides helping for years to bring the family into that situation.

Public attention, I hope, need only be turned to this nuisance to abate it; when it is considered

that six thousand swine, worth, according to the present price of pork, 25 dollars' each, making an aggregate of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars annual pecuniary loss to the State, besides other trouble and danger. All prudent men, and even boys, will destroy such depositories of fleas, and nuisances, and keep more swine, or something else more valuable than swine, and not tending so much to cost, danger and trouble.

SELECTIONS.

NOTE ON RADIANT HEAT.

By H. F. Talbot, Esq. F. R. S.

M. Melloni, says (in the Number of this Journal for December last, vol. vii. page 475) that

"For a long time the immediate transmission of terrestrial radiant heat by transparent substances, both solid and liquid, has been denied, and the opinion has become prevalent that we see in experiments of this kind only an effect of the heat absorbed by the body submitted to the calorific radiation."

This "prevalent opinion" he has shown to be erroneous, but by experiments which are too delicate to be repeated with facility.

As a popular illustration of the fact, therefore, seems to be wanted, I subjoin the following rude but convincing experiment.

Let a poker be heated bright red hot, and having thrown open a window, approach the poker quickly to the outside of a pane, and the hand to the inside. A strong heat is felt at the instant, which ceases as soon as the poker is withdrawn, and may be again renewed and made to cease as quickly as before. Now, every body knows that if a piece of glass is so much warmed as to convey that impression of heat to the hand, it will retain some part of that heat for a minute or more; but in this experiment the heat vanishes in a moment. It is not, therefore, heated glass, which we feel, but heat which has come thro' the glass, in a free or radiant state.—*L. & E. Phil. Mag. March.*

Utility of Lime in preserving Fence Posts.—Accident in some instances, has led to the discovery that lime applied to wood, preserves it from decay. The white-washing of fences is practised, more as a substitute for paint, and for appearance sake, than to prevent decay. Even this superficial mode of applying lime is of some use in preserving wood. Having full confidence in the efficacy of lime, as a preservation of wood, to make fence posts less subject to rot, I have this season, for the first time, used it as follows:—I provided a number of narrow boards, about three feet long, of various breadths, and one inch thick, with a hole in the end of each. When the hole in the ground was ready for the reception of the post, some lime was put into it; on this lime the post was placed: some of the narrow boards were then selected, and placed to and around the post in the hole. The ground was then rammed into the hole after the usual manner, and when filled, the boards were drawn out. This is done with greater facility, by putting a stick into the hole in the upper end of the board, by which it may be raised by a lever or prise, if too fast to draw out otherwise. The boards being all removed, fill the space they occupied with quick lime: if but partially, it is better than if totally slaked, because as it slakes it will expand and make the posts stand very firm. If altogether slaked, it also swells and makes the posts quite secure. From three to five posts with hewn or uniform butts, will require one bushel of lime. Boards to surround the post half an inch thick, (and perhaps this thickness of lime may be sufficient) would

not take half that quantity. The lime is all the additional expense, except the extra labor (which is very trifling) to be incurred by setting a fence, with that part of the posts in the ground enveloped in lime.

To prevent the ground from adhering to the posts at the surface, and occasioning their decay, this part being the one which generally first begins to rot, lime mortar is applied, plastering round the posts with an elevation adjoining to the wood. Into this mortar, gravel was pressed to prevent the rains from washing it away. This mortar may be applied at any time most convenient after the fence is made.—*Memoirs of the Phila. Society.*

It appears by the report of the Secy. of the Treasury that the value of merchandize imported into the United States during the commercial year ending 30th Sept. last, was, in round numbers. \$112,000,000; of which, \$60,000,146,000 was imported free of duty; \$22,650,000 paid duty *ad valorem*; and the remaining \$59,204,000 paid specific duties.—Hence it appears that more than half the merchandize imported into the United States, is duty free.

The exports during the same year, amounted to \$103,136,000; of which, \$90,606,000 in value consisted of American produce, and the remaining \$12,470,000 of foreign. Of the foreign, \$8,043,000 was exported free of duty; \$2,090,000 paid duty *ad valorem*; and the remaining \$2,337,000 specific duties.

Eastern Rail Road.—The *Salem Gazette* says,—The work has commenced in good earnest, on the part of the road between Salem and Ipswich. A large gang of laborers commenced work in Beverly last week. We understand the contracts have been made on very favorable terms for the corporation. The number of passengers over the above road for the week ending Nov. 24th, was 4030.

Examine your Butter before purchasing:—The Mechanic and Farmer says, that on Tuesday last a woman sold to one of our traders a quantity of butter, which upon being examined, was found to contain, in the centre of the balls, pieces of stone about two inches long.

President Van Buren is now 56 years of age; Gen. Wm. H. Harrison 65; Hon. Henry Clay 62; Hon. Daniel Webster 56.

New Yorkers complain of butter speculators, who monopolize all the article, and keep the price up, notwithstanding there is a plenty of it. Turn Grahamite and spite them.

News from Mexico.—Rumors were in circulation at New Orleans on the 20th ult. that letters were received from Mexico, via Havannah, stating that the French fleet had commenced bombarding Vera Cruz, and had debarked 3,000 troops to attack that city by land also.

The dry rot in potatoes is said to be the effect of a germ deposited by a small fly. The remedy is to cover them immediately on being dug, with dry sea weed, sand or mould.

BRIGHTON MARKET.

Monday, Dec. 10.

At market, 425 Beef Cattle, 1400 Sheep, and 340 Swine.

PRICES—Beef Cattle—We quote to correspond with last week; first quality, 7 75 a 8; second quality 7 a 7 75; third quality 5 50 a 6 50.

Sheep—Lots were sold at 2 25, 2 50, 2 75, \$3, a 3 50.

Swine—An advance was effected; lots to peddle were sold at 6c for sows and 7 for barrows. At retail, 7 for sows, and 8 for barrows.

Dec. 17.

At market 625 Beef Cattle, 1500 Sheep, and 590 Swine. About 125 Beef Cattle unsold.

PRICES—Beef Cattle—Last week's prices were not supported, and we reduce our quotations. First quality 7 50 a 7 75; second quality \$6 75 a 7 25; third quality 5 25 a 6 50.

Sheep—We quote lots at 2 25, 2 50, 2 75, \$3, and 3 50.

Swine—Lots to peddle were sold at 6c for Sows, and 7 for Barrows. At retail, 7 a 8 1-2.

LEGAL.

BY MARCIAN SEAVEY.

MATRIMONY.

MR. SEAVEY:—Suppose a man intends being married to a girl, and gets published, when there are good and sufficient reasons why such marriage should not take place,—what course should be taken? Will you please reply to this question in your next paper, as we, who are interested in a case of the kind, have no time to lose in proceeding—and we wish to be sure we are right, “and then go ahead.”

Yours,

IncoG.

The following which we take from Perley's Maine Justice, we believe contains all the information which our correspondent can wish for.

Banns Forbidden.—If at any time the banns of matrimony betwixt any persons shall be forbidden, and the reasons thereof assigned, in writing, by the person so forbidding the same, left with the town or plantation clerk, he shall forbear issuing a certificate as aforesaid, until the matter shall have been duly inquired into, and determined before two justices of the same county, *quorum unus*: *Provided*, The person forbidding the banns, shall, within seven days after filing the reasons as aforesaid, apply unto two justices as aforesaid, and procure their determination thereon: unless the said justices shall certify unto the said clerk, that a further time is necessary for their determination on the reasons filed; in which case the clerk shall forbear issuing a certificate, until the time then certified to be necessary shall expire, unless the justices shall sooner determine; according to whose determination, the clerk shall govern himself herein; and if the said justices shall determine, that the reasons assigned by the person forbidding the said banns, were not supported by the laws of the State, then the person so forbidding shall pay all the costs that may have arisen in consequence of such objection; and the said justices shall make up judgment and issue execution accordingly.

FORMS.

Application.

To A. B., and C. D., Esquires, two of the justices of the peace within and for the county of L., *quorum unus*.

E. F. of G. in said county, (addition) represents to the said justices, that R. S. clerk of the said town of G., has published the intentions of marriage between J. K., (addition) and L. M., (addition) both of said G., and that he the said E. has forbidden the banns of matrimony between the said J. and L., and assigned his reasons therefor in writing, and that he left the same with the said R. on the day of , that he might forbear to issue a certificate of the said publication, until the matter should have been duly inquired into and determined. Wherefore the said E. prays that the determination of the said justices in the premises, upon the reasons filed as aforesaid, may be had, conformably to the statute in such case made and provided.

E. F.

Summons.

STATE OF MAINE.

L.

ss.

To the sheriff of said county, or his deputy, or any constable of the town of G. in said county.

GREETING.

Whereas E. F. of said G., (addition) has represented to us, A. B., and C. D., Es-

quires, two of the justices of the peace within and for said county, *quorum unus*, that R. S., clerk of the said town of G., has published the intentions of marriage between J. K., (addition) and L. M., (addition) both of said G., and that he the said E. has forbidden the banns of matrimony between the said J. and L., and assigned his reasons therefor in writing, and that he left the said R., on the day of , that he might forbear to issue a certificate of the said publication, until the matter should have been duly inquired into and determined; and whereas the said E. has prayed that the inquiry and determination of the said justices in the premises, upon the reasons filed as aforesaid, may be had conformably to the statute in such case made and provided: these are to command you to summon the said J. K. and L. M. to appear before us the said justices, at , on inquiry the determination as aforesaid, and the said J. and L. may then and there have opportunity, if they see cause, to be heard in the premises. Hereof fail not, and make due return of this writ, with your doings therein. Given under our hands and seals at said G., the day of , in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and .

A. B.

C. D.

Determination.

STATE OF MAINE.

L., ss.

Be it remembered, that on the day of , in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and , E. F. of G. in said county (addition) has represented to us, A. B. and C. D., Esquires, two of the justices of the peace within and for said county *quorum unus*, that R. S., &c. [here insert the preceding form as far as] conformable to the statute in such case made and provided; whereupon a precept was issued, commanding the said J. and L. to be summoned before us the said justices, at , on the day of , which summons has been duly served and returned, and at which time and place the said J. and L. were [or were not] present, we the said justices, after having heard the parties, and fully considered the reasons aforesaid assigned by the said E., do determine, that the same are [or are not] supported by the laws of the said State. Given under our hands, the day and year aforesaid.

A. B.

C. D.

AGRICULTURAL.

SOILING CATTLE.

The above is the term applied to the system of feeding animals with green feed during the summer; the animals being kept in stable, and the food cut and fed to them there, instead of allowing them to gather it for themselves, in the field. Von Thaer, the great Prussian agriculturist, in relating the experience of Baron Burlew on this subject, lays down the following as incontrovertible facts:

“1. A spot of ground, which when pastured, would yield only sufficient food for one head, will abundantly maintain four when left in the stable. 2. Soiling affords at least double the quantity of manure from the same number of cattle; for the best summer manure is produced in the stable, and carried to the fields at the most proper periods of its fermentation; whereas when dropped on the pasture or meadow, and exposed to the action of the air and sun, its power is much wasted. 3. Cows that are accustomed to soiling, will yield much more milk, when kept

in this manner, and fattening cattle will increase much faster in weight. 4. They are less subject to accidents and diseases—they are protected from the flies that torment them in the fields during the warm weather, and they do not suffer from the heat of summer.”

Experiments in this country have been made which in the main establish the above positions of Von Thaer. The only serious objection that we have heard, is the labor required during the summer season, when work is in great request in the field, and difficult to be procured at any price. Men can, however, be hired for this labor if necessary, as well as for any other; and the policy of doing so, as Sinclair states, 33 head of cattle were soiled on 17 1-2 acres from the 20th of May to the first of October, when the same cattle would have required at least 50 acres in pasture, it is clear that the use of the 33 acres saved by soiling, at the lowest rates, would have paid for far more extra labor than would have been required independent of the superior advantages of the system. One man would have taken care of the 33 head of cattle without difficulty; and the extra crops that might be grown on the 33 acres saved by the process, must be inferior indeed, not to compensate the labor of half a dozen men for five months. The experience of the Hon. Josiah Quincy fully establishes these facts and inferences in regard to the benefit of soiling.

During the past years, as appears from a paper in the N. E. Farmer, Mr Holt, a gentleman of East Haddam in Connecticut, sensible of the advantages of the soiling system, but experiencing some difficulty in finding a proper succession of food, especially the latter part of the season, followed the example of a farmer near New London in sowing corn broad cast to cut when wanted. The following he has given as the result of his experiment.

On the 15th of June, 1836, about 16 square rods of ground, which had been well manured, and well ploughed, were sown broad cast with horse tooth (gourd seed or southern corn) at the rate of four bushels of seed to the acre. The seed was then lightly ploughed in with a small horse plough, after which the ground was rolled and harrowed. On the 10th of August following he began to cut upon the green crop of corn stalks, on the above described ground. The stalks which grew from the 16th of August to the 8th of October, and also the principal part of the food of a cow from the 5th of September to the 8th of October; making 50 days keeping for the horse and 33 for the cow. On the 5th of September when this corn was 5 to 8 feet high, but had not eared or tasselled out, the produce of one square rod was cut up, and while green, it weighed 375 lbs. This was at the rate of 30 tons to the acre. This 375 lbs. was dried, and on the 27th of October weighed 86 1-4 lbs., which is at the rate of 13,800 lbs., or about 7 tons to the acre. The advantages of sowing the horse tooth corn, instead of some of the smaller sorts, are, the horse tooth being a taller kind, makes a much greater amount of fodder. An acre of corn sowed this way on good ground, would probably afford green forage for 30 cows a month, or for 8 horses for the same length of time.

Such is the substance of Mr Holt's paper, and it seems to point out a mode in which Cobbett's project of keeping a cow to an acre the year round, can be realized. Perhaps there is no food more grateful or healthful to the ox, or the horse, than that of the leaves or stalks of corn, when secured at the proper

time, and in a careful manner. The quantity of nutritive matter the stalks contain, even under the present injudicious mode of treating it, is very great, and if cut and steamed as it should be, would add most materially to the means of feeding; and every one who has travelled at the south knows the avidity with which the nothern as well as the southern horse feeds on corn leaf fodder. We would add here, that in our opinion, much of the relief, not to say cure, experienced by horses from the north, subject to the heaves, when taken to the south arises from substituting the clean grateful corn leaf as food, in the room of the too frequent mouldy, and always dusty hay of the north. In a season of drouth like the past, an acre or two of corn like Mr Holt's sown broadcast, and of good growth, would have been a most material aid in supplying the many half starved cattle and horses that were to be seen even in our fertile Western New York with the most nourishing food; and if not wanted for that purpose in the summer, by being cut and dried, would make a supply of winter food far greater and more valuable than could be obtained in a dry state in any other way.

The system of soiling, it is evident, requires rich lands to grow the food; and it is clear, there is no method so well calculated as this to keep lands rich. We think it might be made a most profitable part of our mode of farming on our rich grain growing farms, by enabling us to keep greater quantities of stock than we are now able to do; thus securing at once, greater sources of comfort and profit, and the most effectual means of retaining the fertility of our soils.—*Genesee Farmer.*

CULTURE OF ONIONS.

The town of Wethersfield (Con.) has long been famous for the large quantities of onions which are annually raised and exported to the West Indies and the southern states. It has been superstitiously supposed there is something in the soil of Wethersfield peculiarly adapted to the culture of onions; and this whim has no doubt discouraged many from attempting the cultivation of this valuable root, in other sections of the country, equally favorable to its growth. It is true the soil of Wethersfield is a rich gravelly and sandy loam, well adapted to horticultural purposes; but the culture of onions, attributable in a much greater degree, to a particular virtue in the fingers of its females, than any peculiar properties in its soil.

The business of raising onions in Wethersfield, is reduced to a perfect system. The following is the method of cultivation. Early in the spring the land is manured by ploughing in fine manure from the stable or barn-yard, in the proportion of about ten loads to the acre. That of neat cattle is preferred, as that of horses is considered of too heating a nature. After the manure is ploughed in, the land is well harrowed and laid out into beds five feet wide. The beds are laid out by turning a furrow towards them each way. This raises the beds above the aisles and gives an opportunity for the water to run off should there be occasion for it. They are then raked with an iron-tooth, or common hay-rake, and the aisles suffered to remain as left by the plough. Thus prepared, the beds are ready to receive the seeds.

As early as the season will admit, the seed is sown in the following manner. A rake, with teeth a foot apart, is drawn cross-wise of the beds, for the purpose of making

drills for the reception of the seed. The seed is then sowed in the drill, with the thumb and fingers, and covered with the hand. From ten to twelve pounds of seed is put upon an acre. After the plants come up they are kept free of weeds, which generally require four weedings. A hoe of a suitable width to pass between the rows, is used in weeding, which saves much labor. When ripe they are pulled and the tops cut off with a knife. A sufficient length of top is left on to tie them to the straw in roping. They are then roped or bunched in ropes or bunches of 3 1-2 pounds, as required by the law of the state. An ordinary crop is from 6000 to 8000 ropes to the acre. The quantity annually raised in the town, is estimated from 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 ropes, which are sold at an average price of \$2 a hundred, amounting to from \$20,000 to \$30,000.

Most of the labor in raising onions in Wethersfield, is performed by females. The cultivation of an acre requires from fifty to sixty days labor of a female, whose wages, including board, is about forty-two cents a day. Though many of the young ladies of Wethersfield spend a portion of their time in onion gardens; yet in personal beauty, education and politeness, they are not excelled by females of far less industrious habits.—*Connecticut paper.*

SILK PREMIUM AWARDED.

It will be remembered that the Monmouth County Silk Manufacturing Company last spring, offered a premium of Eighty dollars to the individual who should produce the greatest number of pounds of Cocoons of Silk from the sixteenth of an acre.

The Directors met to receive the statements of those who were competitors, and to award the premium, and they are happy to state, that the above premium has been awarded to our enterprising fellow citizen the Rev. D. V. M'Lean; he having produced from the sixteenth of an acre of *Morus Multicaulis* Chinese Mulberry Trees, 31 lbs. and 14 oz. of Cocoons, being much the largest amount produced by any others in the county. There were several competitors in the early part of the season, a number of gentlemen having planted the 16th of an acre with a view to the premium but owing to the difficulty of procuring Eggs that were from a healthy crop, and that would hatch, all except Mr. M'Lean and Mr. J. G. Davenport of Middletown, abandoned the attempt to obtain the premium.

Mr. Davenport had a large amount of foliage on his 16th, but owing to the difficulties experienced so generally in regard to Eggs he produced but 15 lbs. 8 oz. of Cocoons. Mr. M'Lean's worms being fed in the village, the Directors had frequent opportunities to witness them while feeding and winding. They were remarkably healthy, and the cocoons uncommonly fine. Part of his cocoons were the Mammoth white, and part the common Sulphur. It required but 195 of the largest to make a pound after they were flossed; and in his whole lot it did not require on an average over 300 to the pound. Mr. M'Lean destroyed the chrysalis in some of his cocoons and intends to manufacture a few pounds of sewing silk the present week. His crop, however, being so perfectly healthy, he preserved most of the cocoons for the Eggs. He had the moth placed on pink muslin, the muslin tacked to the wall in a perpendicular position, and he has about four lbs. of the most beautiful eggs we have ever seen, and where these eggs are procured, we have rea-

son to believe no such difficulties will occur among us, as occurred the past year.

It is Mr. M'Lean's confident belief, that he had foliage sufficient to produce fifty or sixty lbs. of cocoons from this 16th of an acre if he had been able to procure eggs to hatch, at the proper time.

We understand Mr. M'Lean intends giving a detailed statement of his success in feeding the worms, and of the profits which may reasonably be expected from this business.

The above facts are submitted to the public, in pursuance of the original design of the Board of Directors, which was merely to induce experiments, from which the public, and each one for himself, might judge of the probable profits accruing from the production of Silk.

By order of the Board of Directors
P. VREDENBURGH, Jr. Sec'y.

We were shown this week, some samples of Sewing Silk, beautifully manufactured into Skeins, by Mr. D. V. M'Lean, of this village from cocoons of his own raising.—[Monmouth (N. J.) Enquirer.]

Oat Pasture.—We find in the second volume of the Transactions of the Agricultural Society, an interesting communication from Wm. Young, of Delaware, describing the mode which he has successfully adopted, of renovating lands, which had become so exhausted as to be "incapable of producing any crop." This was effected by "ploughing and sowing, for the purpose of producing pasture, and an accumulation of vegetable soil." For this purpose wheat, rye, Indian corn, buckwheat and oats were severally tried, and the latter adopted as the best. The soil was a cold heavy clay. His practice was to sow oats as early as possible in the spring, upon land ploughed in the fall, or in fields which were in pasture or oats the preceding autumn. These afforded early feed, and were fed till July or August, when the ground was reploughed and again sown with oats; and these last afforded pasture from early Sept. to Dec. Fertility was so far increased by this practice, that clover could be grown the second or third year. And when once in luxuriant clover, says Mr. Young, "there is no farmer at a loss how to make his fields as rich as he pleases; and having got them in good heart, it will be his interest to put them in such rotation as shall increase the vegetable soil, and consequent fertility of his fields." We beg the reader here to remark, that the great object of this excellent manager was, to make his fields grow clover—this attained, he considered further improvement easy. How much easier is it, to prevent than to cure barrenness? There is much land in the Atlantic states, however, so exhausted by bad husbandry, as to be incapable of growing clover. Mr. Young points out a mode by which it can be reclaimed, in a practice of some years; and on fields where no crop would grow, he, by his mode of management, maintained a dairy, fattened beef, and produced good crops, without the aid of extraneous manures. Mr. Young's letter will be found at p. p. 187 to 199. Those who would profit by his example, should consult his whole practice. Dr. Mease bears testimony to the correctness of Mr. Young's statements, having visited his farm in 1806 and 1808.—*Cultivator.*

WASH NOT TO BE USED FOR PEAR TREES.

In conversation, a few days since, with one of the most intelligent farmers in the Commonwealth, in speaking of the use of

potash and water as a wash for apple trees, he cautioned me against the using that wash for pear trees;—for the want of this information, I have lost within the last few years, several valuable pear trees, and was not aware till now of the cause. Hoping that others may profit by the above hint, I have communicated it for your paper.

One word on the use of the grafting composition (composed of wax, rosin and tallow,) instead of clay. Three years since I had several apple trees grafted, using the composition; the grafts did well for one season, since which almost every stock has died, at least that portion which came in contact with the composition—neither is mine a solitary instance; I have known whole orchards injured or put back a year or two by the use of the above composition.—*New England Farmer.*

Summary.

INDIAN MURDERS. A family by the name of Tennis, eleven in number, residing upon New River in the State of Georgia, have all been butchered by the Indians. On the 15 ult. the buildings, crops and vineyard on the estate of Lawrence Smith were burnt and destroyed by the Indians. On the 23d ult. four men were attacked by some Indians who lay concealed behind the fence and two of them killed.

We find nothing in the proceedings of Congress of much interest to our readers. We shall give them a faithful account of all the business that is accomplished; but the first part of every session is always occupied in presenting and discussing petitions, a large portion of which are generally thrown aside.

A bill passed the Senate of the U. S. indefinitely postponing the payment of the fourth installment of the Surplus revenue. What fate it will meet in the House is yet to be determined.

Suspected murder.—Mr. Robert Newell of Hermon, Penobscot Co., was found on the 6th inst. senseless by the side of the road about 4 miles from Bangor. He was carried to a house where he died a few days after. He had received a blow on the side of his head. An Irishman by the name of Hamilton has been arrested and committed to jail on suspicion of having inflicted it.

The Eastport Sentinel says that a ball in that town recently, was conducted upon the Graham System. Fruits and cold water were the only refreshments used. This looks a little more like rational amusement than any thing we have heard of for a long time. S.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

We have already received nearly ONE HUNDRED names of subscribers to the 7th Volume, and in order to induce those who intend to subscribe, to send in their names as early as possible, we have concluded to forward them the coming numbers of the present volume gratis, as soon as their names are received.

It should be borne in mind that our paper is to be enlarged and very much improved, and in addition to the subjects formerly treated upon, we shall give in the 7th vol. over

1,000

receipts in the various branches of domestic economy, mechanics, disease &c. which will make it more valuable to preserve than formerly.

It is therefore desirable that persons should send their names early in order to be supplied with the first number of that vol. S

FOREIGN NEWS.

LOWER CANADA.

The loyalists of Montreal have been put on the qui vive again, by rumors of large gatherings along the Vermont frontier, with intent to invade the provinces. Troops were despatched to the points indicated. The rumors were doubtless false.

The sentence of the court martial was approved in general orders on the 15th. By it two of the

prisoners—Therien and Lesiege—are acquitted; the other ten convicted and sentenced to death, but with a recommendation to mercy for six; the other four, Cardinal, Duquette, Lepailleur and one of the two Huberts, were to be executed some day this week.

The deliberations of the Court Martial sitting at Quebec, have resulted in the conviction of the Sergeant and both the privates, of conniving at the escape of Dodge and Theller. They have been sentenced to be shot.

Great Fire at Quebec.—On Thursday last, forty-five houses, exclusive of out-buildings, were destroyed by fire in the lower town of Quebec. In 1835, and again in 1836, a large fire occurred in the vicinity. The whole number of buildings destroyed by the three fires, within the space of about one eighth of a mile, is 110.

UPPER CANADA.—Dorephus Abby, of Parmelia, and Daniel George, of Lynne, were hung yesterday at Kingston, pursuant to the sentence of the court martial, now in session. A gentleman who saw the execution, states that it was generally believed in Kingston that four others would be executed on Saturday.

The wife of Mr. George was in Kingston at the time of her husband's execution. Her prayer to see him before his death, and to obtain his body after, were denied.—*From the Watertown Jeffersonian.*

A gentleman who arrived in the city this morning from the West, brings the intelligence that the patriots had risen in the London District, and succeeded in taking the barracks occupied by the regulars.—*Buffalo Journal, Dec. 14.*

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Intelligence was received at New Orleans, on the 7th, by the French steamer Meteor, in 60 hours from St Croix, that the castle of San Juan de Ulloa was taken by the French fleet, after a bombardment of three hours, with a loss of only four men by the blockading squadron, and from four to five hundred Mexicans.

A messenger came in the Meteor, and hurried to Washington, being the bearer of important despatches. Three frigates, four sloops of war and four bomb ketches, silenced 160 pieces of Mexican artillery, in less than four hours, and killed and wounded six hundred men of the Mexican garrison.

The Messenger despatched to Washington, was the captain of the Meteor. He has arrived there, and reports that, in the action, which was continued two hours and a half, eight thousand balls and three hundred and twenty bombs were thrown into the fortress. On the French side five men were killed, one of whom was a midshipman, and thirty three wounded, two of whom were officers. The Mexicans suffered immensely.

IMPORTANT FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

The French seem to be making decisive movements south of us, and no sooner has the report of the capture San Juan de Ulloa reached us, than we hear of their armies being victorious in South America.—*Express.*

[By the Henry Thompson.]

Private Correspondence of the New York Express.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Nov. 9th 1838.

The island of Marrin Garcia, in the mouth of the Aragua, has been captured by the French and many wounded. The Buenos Ayreans surrendered and were afterwards landed at B. Ayres. They lost 12 killed and 20 wounded. The French had about 500 men; the B. Ayreans about 120. The island had been given up to the Freetriesis Riveiro, who had entered Montevideo and assumed the Reins of Government. The President Oribe had gone to Buenos Ayres in a British vessel of war.

Advices from Bahia had been received at Rio to the 28th of October. A number of persons engaged in the late rebellion that had been tried and acquitted, whereof the Bahia papers complain bitterly.

The latest news from Buenos Ayres was to Oct. 17th, brought by H. B. M. brig Spider. The blockade was every day becoming more strict.

The French corvette Dordogne, from Brest, with M. Martigny, Consul for Buenos Ayres, on board, had sailed from Rio Janero for the River La Plata.

FRANCE.—High mass was celebrated in the churches of Paris on the morning of the 6th, being the anniversary of the death of Charles X.

The Marseilles *Semaphore* of the 3d. states that

terrible storms have again swept over the Black Sea, causing great destruction among the shipping. A Russian frigate and steamboat are said to have perished. Also an English brig, laden with munitions of war for the Circassian insurgents.

VERA CRUZ.—*Gale at Mazatlan.*—A letter from the American consul at Mazatlan, received at New Orleans on the 10th inst. states that there was a severe gale at that place on the 1st ult. by which much damage was done to the shipping, and many lives lost.

TEXAS.—The latest accounts from Texas state that the Indian force is entirely dispersed. The late disturbances are ascribed to the encroachment of the whites upon the hunting grounds of the Indians.

The Navy agent of Texas is in the U. S. and has contracted with T. Davidson, Esq. of Baltimore for one ship of 500 tons carrying 18 guns, two Brigs of 300 tons each, carrying 12 guns each; and three armed Schooners, for the Navy, to be delivered at Galveston furnished with provisions &c., for a four months cruise for \$280,000. The Steamboat *Motto* when within 30 miles of Galveston burst one of her boilers and killed four men, and several others were badly scalded.

Canada Patriots.—The Montreal Courier says, that forty-two prisoners were brought over to Montreal on the 14th ult. in the Princess Victoria, under a strong escort, which will make the number of State prisoners in the goal, amount to upwards of 400. Agreeably to the orders of the British Government, it is to be presumed, however lamentable and appalling it may be, the greater part, will probably be executed.

ITEMS OF NEWS, &c.

The Special Report on Mr. Swartwout's defalcation has at length appeared. The amount is ascertained to be \$1,374,119. The abstractions commenced in 1830.

The Waldoboro Patriot contains a list of the vessels built in that Collection District during the year 1838. There are 3 ships; 3 barques; 9 brigs; 1 steamboat; 27 schooners; 1 sloop; 9 boats; total 53,—tonnage 6,776 15.

We learn from the Arkansas Times, that "the city of Rockroe was sold a few days since for taxes." As to the size and population of Rockroe the Times gives us no intelligence.

The last detachment of the Cherokees, about 1800 in number, passed through Nashville on the first inst, on their way to their new home.

The Ohio Statesman says, that Saturday morning the 10th ult. was the coldest weather known in that region for two years past.

Post office Intelligence.—The following new offices have been established in this State. Kittery, York Co.; Patricktown, Lincoln Co.

The office at Owl's Head, Lincoln co., and that at South Linneus, Washington co. have been discontinued.

Appointments of Postmasters.—Charles Stimson, Kittery, York Co.; Jonathan Hayes, New Limerick, Washington Co.; Lorenzo S. Bumpus, Hebron, Oxford Co.; William H. Britton, Livermore, Oxford Co.; Eleazer Sherman, Patricktown, Lincoln Co.; Benjamin Smith, 2d, Bingham, Somerset Co.; Samuel Atkinson, Montville, Waldo Co.; Jacob Savage, Concord, Somerset Co. David Dunn, Esq. of Poland, Cumberland county, Edward Rose, Thomaston, Lincoln co; Ephraim K. Smart, Camden, Waldo co; Robert D. Crocker, Dixmont, Penob. co; Noah Dow, Milo, Piscataquis co; Wm Burnham, Narraguagus, Washington co.

Melancholy Disaster.—The sch Potomac, mentioned as having been lost, belonged to East Thomaston, and was capsized on Sunday afternoon, the 2d inst. in Long Island Sound, opposite Smithtown, and all on board perished.—She was commanded by Capt Ulmer, an enterprising and active young man, much beloved and esteemed by all who knew him. The crew, Mr Post, Mr Henderson, and two brothers by the name of Penniman, were all young men, and belonged to East Thomaston.

The bark of a willow tree burnt to ashes, mixed with strong vinegar, and applied to the parts, will remove all warts, corns, and other excrescences on any part of the body.

March of Steam.—In 1814, there was but one steamboat, and that of only sixty nine tons burthen, floating "in solitary grandeur," on the waters of Great Britain. There are now more than six hundred, many of which, are larger than the first class of frigates.

MARRIED.

In Buxton, Sunday eve, 10th inst., Mr ARNOLD S. RICHMOND, of this town to Miss NARCISSA HANSEN, of B.

Our fate has destin'd us to rove
A long, long pilgrimage of love :
But trust us, all this young devotion
Was but to keep our zeal in motion ;
And every humbler altar past,
We now have reached the Shrine at last.

JOHANNES.

In Augusta on Christmas morning, Mr. Robt. T. Paine, of Skowhegan, to Miss Mary Lancaster, of Winthrop.

Happy indeed are those who dwell
Content, in bonds hymenial,
And know not sorrow, grief or pain,
Except in fancy or in name ;
But since we mortals here below
Must each receive a share of wo,
O let not sadness, cause a tear,
Should real Pains ere long appear.

DIED.

In Brewer, 19th inst., Mrs Prudence G. Thurston, wife of Mr. Samuel Thurston, and daughter of Ephraim Goodale, Esq., Orrington.

In Belfast by drowning, Roderick son of Bancroft Wyman aged 7 yrs.

In Waterville Nov. 30, Mr Edward Esty aged 68.

In Sidney Nov. 23, Moses Hastings aged 90, a native of Natick, Mass.

PRICES OF PRODUCE AT HALLOWELL; Corrected for the MAINE FARMER, Dec. 23.

Apples—Cooking,	25	30
" Desert,	45	50
Beans, White	1	37 00
Butter,	15	17
Cheese,	6	10
Eggs, pr. doz.	16	20
Flour, Southern per bbl.	\$9, 9	50
" Country, " 100 lbs.	3	75 400
Grain, Corn, Bushel,	1	00 00
Rye, "	5	100
Barley, "	75	93
Oats,	37	1-2
Hay, loose per ton	10	00 00
Honey per lb.	10	12
Poultry "	8	10
Potatoes, Philadelphia		no sale
White		
Wool, Common	37	40

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator of all and singular the goods and Estate which were of JOHN ADAMS, late of Greene in the county of Kennebec, deceased intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs ;—All persons, therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement ; and all indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to
JABEZ PRATT, Adm'r.
Greene, Dec. 25, 1838.

KENNEBEC, ss. At a Court of Probate holden at Augusta within and for the County of Kennebec, on the last Tuesday of December, A. D. 1838.

ELIJAH BARRELL, Guardian of Sarah D. Herrick, Mary A. Herrick and Delana Herrick of Greene, in said county, minors, having presented his account of Guardianship of said wards for allowance ;

Ordered, That the said guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer printed at Winthrop, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta in said county, on the second Tuesday of February next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

H. W. FULLER, Judge.

Attest, J. J. Eveleth, Register.

A true copy. Attest : J. J. Eveleth, Register.

KENNEBEC, ss. At a Court of Probate holden at Augusta within and for the County of Kennebec, on the last Tuesday of December, A. D. 1838.

ELIJAH BARRELL Guardian of Charles F. Roberts of Wayne in said county, minor, having presented his account of guardianship of said ward for allowance ;

Ordered, That the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer printed at Winthrop, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta in said county, on the second Tuesday of February next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

H. W. FULLER, Judge.

Attest : J. J. Eveleth, Register.

A true copy. Attest : J. J. Eveleth, Register.

THE GRAHAM JOURNAL.

Is published every other Saturday by David Campbell No. 9, Washington st., Boston, at \$1,00 a year in advance. Its great object is to promote temperance in all things—in eating as well as drinking, and in the quality as well as the quantity of food and drink. Vol. 3d commences in January, and will contain 400 pages, the postage the same as a newspaper. We will forward the names of any who wish to subscribe for it.

SEARS' GENUINE Vegetable Pulmonary Balsamic Syrup of Liverwort.

For the cure of Consumptions, Coughs and Colds.

More than 75,000 bottles of this very valuable medicine has been sold, (principally in the State of Maine,) since it was offered to the public by the original inventor and proprietor, J. B. Sears, a few years since.

It is undoubtedly superior to any other article offered to the public ; as it seldom fails in giving relief where it is taken in due season.

Although the superior virtues of this medicine are well known, and its qualities highly approved by many of the most respectable of the medical Faculty, the following certificates are added for the satisfaction of those who may be afflicted with these diseases for which it is designed, several others may be seen on the bill of directions accompanying each bottle.

The undersigned takes pleasure in mentioning the prompt and essential relief which he has experienced in a severe attack on the lungs in January last, from the use of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsamic Syrup of Liverwort ; and cheerfully testifies that in his opinion, it is a most beneficial medicine in consumptive complaints, violent colds, or settled cough, and earnestly recommends this medicine to all who are suffering under afflictions of this kind.

PHILIP ULMER.

Thomaston, Feb. 16, 1831.

Certificate of Dr. Goodwin, an experienced Physician of Thomaston.

I do hereby certify, that I have this day examined the composition of a Medicine prepared by John B. Sears of this town, which he calls *Vegetable Pulmonary Balsamic Syrup of Liverwort*, for the cure of consumption, Coughs, Colds, &c. &c and in my opinion it is superior to any Cough Drops that has come within my knowledge.

JACOB GOODWIN.

Thomaston, April 2, 1831.

The undersigned having purchased the original recipe for the syrup, has made arrangements to have agents in the principal towns in New England supplied with it. Purchasers will be careful that the bill of directions are signed by H. Fuller or S. Page, and the name of the former stamped in the seal, and my own name written on the outside label.

T. B. MERRICK.

Imported BULBOUS ROOTS.

The following Bulbous Roots just received from Holland, are offered for sale at R. G. Lincoln's Agricultural Seed Store, Hallowell.

Tulips of different colors,
Hyacinths (Mixed.)
Polpanthos Narcissus,
Crocus,
White Lillies,
Crown Imperials,
Daffodils.

Nov. 6, 1838.

A Regular Assortment of PAINTS, DYESTUFFS, & GROCERIES, Constantly on hand and for sale by

SAMUEL ADAMS.
Hallowell, Me.

WANTED

By the above a few hundred RED FOX SKINS.
For which cash, & a fair price will be paid.

NOTICE.

A STUMP MACHINE, superior to any hitherto constructed has been invented and the right of which is now owned by the subscribers. By which one Horse will elevate a stump of the largest size. It is twice the power of Gorham's, which is now in general use. By means of this machine the stump is not only removed from the ground, but entirely turned over, whereby it can readily be moved from the ground.

Any one wishing to purchase, will please call on the Subscribers at Richmond,

A. R. CHAMBERLAIN, }
JOHN WHITE, Jr. } 3m 41

Temperance

FRANKLIN HOUSE.

By JOHN LADD.

THE Subscriber having purchased the estate formerly the residence of Dr. I. Snell, about a quarter of a mile east of Winthrop Village, has been induced to open the large and commodious mansion for the accommodation of the travelling public. No pains will be spared to render the stay of those who may call at this house agreeable and pleasant, and the most prompt and faithful attention will be given in the stable.

As the farm yields a large surplus of produce which the proprietor wishes to dispose of in this way, his prices will be reduced from those usually charged by others.

JOHN LADD.

Winthrop, Dec. 12, 1838.

FOR SALE

The following breeds of Bucks.

1 Full blood South Down.

2 half blood S. Down and half blood Dishley.

1 half or 4-8 South Down and 3-8 Dishley 1-8 Merino.

1 7-8 Dishley and 1-8 Merino.

In the two latter there is not the least appearance of the Merino breed of Sheep—either in shape or wool.

The subscriber will receive at his farm twenty Ewes to be put to a South Down Buck. The price for each Ewe two dollars.

CHS. VAUGHAN.

Hallowell, October 16, 1838.

A. B. & P. Morton,

HAVE on hand and for sale, thirty-five chests and boxes of Old and Young Hyson Pecco and Sou-chong Teas ; one hundred and seventy-five Hhds. of St. Ubes and Liverpool Salt ; seventy bags of Fine salt ; eight boxes Brown Sugar ; eighteen Hhds. Molasses ; fifteen bags Coffee ; seven bales Sheetings ; twenty casks Powder, &c. &c.

Hallowell, Nov. 17th, 1838.

NOTICE.

A NEW PRESS has been invented by the Subscriber for the purpose of Pressing Hay, which has been in successful operation for the last three years—The operation of which can be seen at the Barn of John White, jr. of Bowdoinham, County of Lincoln.

The Press is horizontal or perpendicular according as it is double or single.

It will press from six to twelve tons in one day, as will appear from the following certificate.

Richmond, Maine, Jan 17, 1838.

This is to certify that we the undersigned have used the Hay Press of Messrs Chamberlain & Cleftin, and can press two tons a day per man with ease. Two men have pressed twenty eight bundles and trimmed their wifes, in a day.

It presses the hay well and with despatch that cannot be equalled by any other Press hitherto constructed.

JOHN WHITE, JR., }
LEBRIDGE HATCH, }
JESSE SMALL. }

Any one wishing to purchase, please call on the subscriber at Richmond.

A. R. CHAMBERLAIN.

Corn & Wheat Blanks

at this office.

October 23d.

POETRY.

For the Maine Farmer.

SATURDAY EVE LUCUBRATION.

On Eagle's wings, at twelve this night,
 Another week doth take its flight,
 And tells us we are plodding through
 The paths bestrewn with nectared dew,
 Careless sojourners, doomed our fate,
 Fain an excuse, would here relate,
 But all is past, our strides are made,
 Amounts to nothing all that's said,
 From beardless youth, to silver head
 Destruction none, in death are laid;
 Tho' some, reverse of this, no doubt,
 Have fall'n asleep on Hymen's couch;
 And other's too, perchance have won
 The spirit that makes two but one.
 But then another week will tell
 How many of this rank must dwell,
 A Father, Mother, lovely son,
 To yonder grave-yard, thither gone,
 The elder, younger, none can know,
 For all are likely thus to go.
 Voyage uncertain, short at best,
 Aye, Ocean foams at life's expense!
 Our troubles great, our days but few
 And short the time this earth we view,
 So we are conscious of our state
 And wish our hearts with joy elate,
 Then let us now our time improve
 Ere bask we in bright realms above.
 Winthrop. P. W.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DOMESTIC HAPPINESS

We have just received from an old acquaintance, accompanied by a pleasant recognition of friendly feeling, which is characteristic of the author, a small volume, entitled "Philosophy of Common Sense," by Mathew Carey. Its contents embrace a variety of articles under the general head of practical rules for the promotion of domestic happiness, which have been contributed at sundry times to various periodicals. We have before noticed this book, on the receipt of a copy from the publishers, and we take this opportunity of again commending it to the favor of the public.

Mr. Carey is well known as a sincere and active philanthropist, who, after accumulating by industrious enterprise, a property sufficient to ensure him a happy independence for life, appropriates a generous portion of his income to the promotion of the comfort and the happiness of those who have been less fortunate than himself. He is among the foremost to sustain and put in operation the benevolent enterprises of the city where he has resided for the greatest part of a long and useful life. His mind is continually kept in action by the benevolence of his heart, and his pen is almost entirely employed in the production of something that shall have a tendency to persuade others,—who have the means,—to go and do likewise. We happen to have now at hand an extract from one of his essays, illustrating the energy and virtue of the female character, which is a good illustration of the temper and style of his recent writings, and which here follows:—

"God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb."

Every reader of the Sentimental Journey recollects with pleasure the beautiful comment which Sterne wrote upon this text. Poor Maria occupies a conspicuous place in that elegant work, and to her interesting

case was this consoling maxim applied. Those who take any interest in the welfare of their fellow mortals must have frequent opportunities of observing how opposite it is to the situation and circumstances of a considerable portion of the unfortunate part of mankind.

This proverb, and another of similar import, "God fits the back to the burden," are deduced from a consideration of that almost universal quality inherent in human nature, of assimilating our conduct, and moulding our characters, to those emergencies which arise in the fluctuations of human affairs.

Under the influence of this property of our nature Philadelphia has witnessed the remarkable case of a French nobleman, whom the revolution in his country had hurled from the pinnacle of wealth and dignity, and who occupied himself here in the profession of a tinman. In this occupation he conducted himself with the most perfect propriety, and his "back" was as completely "fitted to the burden" as if it had borne it from his youth. There are at present cases to be met with here, and in other parts of the United States, not dissimilar to this of the noble tinman. Did not Louis Philippe teach French in this country for support? Hamburg, Altona, Amsterdam, London, and various other cities in Europe, have all beheld numberless instances of persons who had moved in high spheres, and who, on being detrudd from thence, have employed their talents in music, dancing, drawing, fencing, mathematics, &c. to earn a support. Many of them have acknowledged that in these reduced situations they have enjoyed more real happiness than formerly, when surrounded with all the profusion of Asiatic luxury.

But however remarkable and commendable these cases are, they do not excite the same emotions, nor are they so honorable to human nature, as those of many respectable females, who, when bereft of parents and husbands, have nobly met and defined "the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune," and supported themselves and families in the most exemplary manner. On these occasions they have, all at once, assumed the energy and fortitude which many of our sex absurdly believe belong exclusively to us. They appear on a sudden wholly transformed into new creatures, and to have entirely divested themselves of that helplessness which is partly the result of the natural delicacy of the female sex, but is in a much greater degree the fostered offspring of erroneous system of education, which sentence the female portion of the human species to incalculable disadvantages.

The instances of this description are numberless, and afford a proud triumph to the sex. There is hardly a street in Philadelphia, or in any of our great cities, but can produce several. Within the limited circle of my own acquaintance, I know widows who have been left in a most destitute situation, and, after having struggled with the most formidable adversity, have finally triumphed over all their difficulties, in a manner reflecting honor not only upon themselves, but on their sex at large. Some of them burdened with large and extensive families, enjoy more halcyon days than before the fell destroyer, death, had bereaved them of their husbands.

In corroboration of these remarks, I might specify many striking cases. But I shall confine myself to two, with which I shall conclude this discussion. The important and arduous business of printing was carried on

in Philadelphia, by two females, one the widow, and the other the daughter, (since dead) of a deceased printer. For care and fidelity in the execution of their work; for laborious industry and steady perseverance; for an unceasing exertion to please their employers, these ladies might fairly enter the lists with any competitor of our sex. The unmarried lady printed the English version of the Septuagint, executed by the venerable Charles Thompson, Esq.

To the reflections and facts, here laid before the reader, a prudent parent may perhaps judge it proper to pay attention. They may serve to throw some light on the proper system of educating daughters. Instead of fostering and increasing the natural helplessness of the female sex, it appears advisable to use every effort to counteract it. All sub-lunary affairs are liable to great vicissitudes. There is no situation, however affluent, that affords us any security against the destruction of our prospects. A career commenced under the most favorable auspices, may terminate with "shadows, clouds, and darkness." A female, thus reduced, owes infinite obligation to a parent, who has endowed her with some useful talent, some means of securing a decent livelihood. And surely that parent has a very heavy account to settle, who, depending on the transitory goods of fortune, educates children, particularly females, without any profession or occupation, for support in the days of adversity and distress.—*Boston Courier.*

Shingle Mills.

THE subscriber offers to the public, *Shingle Machines*, patented by Mr. CARV of Brookfield, Mass., which he can safely say, are superior to any others built in the New-England States; and will furnish them at short notice, jointing wheels and saws with them. All such as wish to purchase will do well to call and examine. CHARLES HALE.
 Gardiner, Me., Dec. 1, 1838. 421f

Feathers.

I have a large stock of the finest Geese and Russia Feathers in the United States, which I will sell by wholesale or retail, as cheap as the same quality not purified, can be purchased in this State. These Feathers are cleansed by steam, in a new machine recently invented by myself, for which I have obtained Letters Patent—they are offered to purchasers with confidence that they will suit them, being free from dust and offensive smell—they are put up in Bags, from 5 to 30 lbs., or purchasers may have their Beds filled with any quantity desired by applying at my store, No. 9 Kennebec Row. S. G. LADD.
 Hallowell, Oct. 1838, 3 m.

PLASTER PARIS.

The subscriber has received his stock of Ground Plaster, which will be sold by the ton or bushel. Also, Calcined Plaster for sale. Country produce taken in exchange.
 Wanted, 100 tons of English Hay.
 A. H. HOWARD.
 Hallowell, October 15, 1838.

Roots, Barks, Herbs, &c.

JUST received from the Botanic Medicine Store, Boston, a supply of such Roots, Barks, Herbs, &c. as are in general use. (Most of which are pulverized,) viz:—
 Poplar Bark, Ground and Pulverized.
 Slippery Elm "
 Bayberry "
 Golden Seal "
 Superior Cayenne "
 Pure Ground Ginger "
 Tooth-ache Bark "
 Unicorn Root &c. &c.
 together with a general assortment of Drugs and Medicines, constantly on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail by
 SAMUEL ADAMS,
 Druggist and Apothecary.
 No. 14, Merchants Row Hallowell.